CORNEILLE AS A MAN. set neither the applause of wits and critics-or the ction of the great Cardinal Richelicu-so lavishly moded, nor the smiles of Court, nor the caresses of pan, nor the homage which at that infant bour of grature all paid to the intellectual monitors of manad, could lead him astray from the even tenor of hi ay or corrupt the native simplicity of his childlike a who afterward became the mother of Fontenelle, walways hurried as fast as he could away from the preced scenes of Paris city-life to the peaceful bosom of that Rouen home where he was born in 1606, and shich he never left until toward the end of his life, when is brother Thomas, and his connection with the Acad my and Court, induced him to reside at Paris. The unities of Aristotle pervaded not only his tragedies but his daily life, and formed part of a nature craving for perfection in every walk of thought and action. He was not more absolutely sublime as a dramatist than absolutely simple as a man. As a dramatist he loved to sear above all in elevation of sentiment. As a private citizen he loved to place himself on a level with all by Where vice went about unblushbumility of feeling. ing in high places, he worshiped virtue in his writings and exemplified it in his life. At an hour when raillery and scepticism reigned supreme, he protested again the one by the chaste self-respect and tender regard brothers so transparent in every word; and he mani fested his disapprobation of the other, so revolting to the deep religious feelings which he had imbibed at the Rouen Jesuit College where he was educated, not by recrimination but by constant, unwavering love, affection and reverence for all things noble, sacred and boly. To see him walking through the streets of his native town, quietly and modestly, without pretense

author of " the Cid." Although "The Cid" was the first production which sequired universal fame for Corneille, yet he had several years before, in 1630, produced his maiden drams. Like so many gifted children of our own land he began by studying law, but he soon felt the Promethean fire burn too fiercely for the heavy parchment atmosphere of the Rouen Doctors' Commons. As it has so often been, it was woman-worship that fed that noble fire. As Dante had his Beatrice, Petrarch his Laura, Tasso his Eleanora, Boccaccio his Maria, so had Corneille, too, his inspiring lady-love, and to this day her house is pointed out to those who visit Rouen in quest of traditions of her great beau. Miss Milet was the name of this Norman belle, which, changed into the less prosaic and prettily sounding Mileté, gives us the title of Corneille's first play, which was received with great applause by the Court and country, and still greater by the pretty Rouen girl, who saw her little name preserved in the casket of his genius for the wor-sup or naure generations. Whether the remniscences of this early flirtation floated around him, or whether be wished to pay homage to the all-powerful code of gallantry of his age, certain it is that love has the same large share in all his tragedies and comedies which i holds in the play of to-night, "Horaces," which was first performed in Paris in 1641, and in spite of the in trigues of Richelieu, who had conceived at the time a violent jealousy for Corneille, received with unbounded

or conceit, few could believe that he was the immortal

SYNOPSIS OF HORACES. ACT I.—On the opening of the tragedy we find Sa bins in great distress of mind. A battle is impending between Alba, the city of her birth, and Rome, the city of her adoption. Curiatius, the defender of Alba, is her brother; Horatius, the defender of Rome, her husband. As wife of a Roman her heart sympathizes with the destiny of Rome, as a native of Alba her heart ever follows the star of Alba, and as a woman she has tears for the sufferings of both. Hence her agonies, which the confides to her friend Julia. Julia, to divert her attention, contrasts her sorrow with the cheerfulness of Camilla. Camilla is in the same predicament as Sabina; her lover is Curiatius, her brother Horatius. But Julia have that Camilla does not seem so much affected by it. Camilla. Camilla is in the same predicament as Sabina, her lover is Curiatius, her brother Horatius. But Julia says that Camilla does not seem so much affected by it, as she saw her fiirting that very minute with another lover. Camilla happening to come in at this moment, Sabina at once requests her to do the talking with Julia, and leaves the room overwhelmed with sorrow. Camilla, puzzled that Sabina should suppose her so much less grieved by the iroubles which have burst upon their domestic and national life, asks Julia for an explanation; Julia thinks it much harder to lese a husband, who is a fixture, than a lover, who can be replaced. But Camilla little reliabes this reflection, and soon explains how her buoyancy of spirit in talking to another lover was simply produced by a great exuberance of heart on receiving a happy promise from a renowmed Greek seer who enjoys the implicit confidence of Apollo himself, and in whose word she trusts. He predicted peace, and speedy marriage with her lover. It was this which made her so joyous, and while she was simply produced by a great entorance of heart or receiving a happy promise from a renowned Greek seer who enjoys the implicit confidence of Apollo himself, and in whose word she trusts. He predicted peace, and speedy marriage with her lover. It was this which made her so joyous, and while she was talking in such lively strain to a lover indifferent to her heart, she was inspired by the affection of the lover who is omnipotent in that heart. Talking to Valerius, she was, like many of her sex, thinking of another, Curiatius, so lively was her joy, so impassioned her imagination. But this joy has been most rudely dampened by a dream she had concerning the oracle a prediction. Julia endeavors to comfort her about this dream, but in vain. Her spirit is troubled again; she revoits from the idea of tecoming the wife of a man who is doomed to be the vanquisher or the victim of Rome. Her soul is with her father's fortunes, the defender of Rome—her heart i with her lover the defender of Rome—her heart i with her lover the defender of Rome—her heart i with her lover times the room. Her first impres—is that he sacrifices glory to her love, and she hat the keart to censure him; but Curiatius explain that to avoid unnecessary bloodshed between the relatives of Alba and Rome a truce has been concluded, and an arrangement made that Rome nominate three warriors and Alba three, to let the issue rest on the result of this combat and than obvisite the necessity of a general war Curiatius hopes that this arrangement may remove the impediment which the expectation of a general war put in the way of their marriage. This hope Camilla of course shares, and is ready to obey if her father permits, as she chastely words her consent. Moreover she wants to have the news first confirmed by her brothers. Her love is not yet despotic master of horsewalls of the second act Curiatius congratulates his brother-in-law on the honor which this reflects upon his family. Poor Curiatius is not yet aware that the same hours by the Albana, when a messeng

and hesband fighting each other, may she imples-them to take her life, so that at least if they kill one them to take her life, so that at least if they kill each other the flatricide may be hallowed by the proteine of revenge for a sister's iteath. The freedoms Horatina himself is disarmed by this mad freak of despending sorrow, and what with the tears in his eyes and the eyes of Curiatina, and the sobbing and sighing of the women, excirement of feeling seems for the moment to have everyone the passion of the pairiot, when old Horatina tumbles in, and gives them a strong blowing up for their waste of time that their country claims, in feeligh talk with women. He harries them on to the battle field, promising to take charge of the two women; with blust voice requesting them not to bother him with their blubber, while a big tear is dripping down from his own iron eye.

women, with blunt voice requesting them not to bether him with their blubber, while a big tear is dripping down from his own iron eye.

Act III—The combat was just about to take place, when the seldiers, meved by its atrecity, attempted to stop the combatanta. As they, however, would not withdraw, a mutiny followed; which was only calmed by reserting to a delay, to afford an opportunity of consulting with the oracle, by whose decision they would abide. This is reported by Julia to Sabina at the opening of the third act. Sabina who was, as it may be readily imagined, plunged in the deepest grief, revives to hope again; but Camilla is not so credulous. Since the oracle proved false to her love, her faith is shaken. She indulges even in some sarcastic reflections about the aristocratic tendencies of oracles in general. Her opinion is that the Gods do not care much for the people, but smile only upon kings—the representatives of divinity on earth. Camilla meant this only philosophically: but the sentiment was taken literally by Tulius and all kings after him, including Louis XIV, and relished accordingly. After a melancholy interchange of sentiments between Camilla and Sabina, old Horatins again tumbles in and says the fight has begun. This news is not calculated to afford consolation to the women; they cry accordingly; he feels moved, and enters into a long explanation of his sentiments. Meanwhile, the combat has taken place, the oracle having willed it: Julia reports the victory of Alba. Two Horatii are killed, and the third, Sabina s husband, has fied.

Old Horatius is thunderstruck less at the fall of Rome than at the idea of seeing Rome fall and one of his sons survive. Camilla mouras over her brothers; but old Horatius is in a paroxysm of rage, and curses the coward, who fied. Julia asks what he wanted one to do against three? To die? And, spite of Sabina's attempt to soothe him, he is determined to bid out the teain upon the Horatii's secutcheon, by killing with his own hand this traitor of a son. The women

SKETCH OF CHARACTERS. Shakespeare, if he had taken up this theme, would probably have introduced the struggles of Rome and Alba, and the attention of the audience would have been less harassed by the sensations of the actors on that early stage of Roman history, and more attracted by the life pictures of that history itself. But Cor. ceille was bent, not on disclosing all the features of the struggle, but simply those features which lay open the working of the minds of the individuals gaged. In an English audience the mind must be stauck to reach the heart; in a French the heart must be touched to reach the mind. Hence, the necessity of laying so much emphasis upon every passing sensation, while the paneity of action is compensated by the ample delineation of character. Thus, in young Horatius we find the abstract ideal of patriotism pre sented in a most rugged form; but the claims of human feeling are redeemed by the touches of emotion which. with all his brasquerie, the old Horatius cannot represe; and above all by the gentle Curiatius, blending as he does regard for duty with enthusiasm for affection. His sister Sabina is a sweet woman, full of lovelines and self-abnegation, ever sentimentally brooding over her own feelings, but ever ready to die for the happiness of those dear to her -- a perfect picture of omantic Roman maiden in French dress.

Camilla has the blood of all the Horatii in her vein and carries herself accordingly. But with the bearing of a queen she combines all the modesty of a maiden. The loftiness of her Roman soul is ever tempered by the softness of the woman's heart. With the imagination of an impassioned Italian, she reasons occasionally like a dogmatical German; at other times she is reserved and self-possessed, like an English duchess; again full of tact and elegance, like a French countess. It is this mixture of passion and thought, of coldress and elasticity, which makes us doubtful whether she is really in love with a man or rather in ove with the idea of love. But the sincerity of the woman's heart solves every doubt. She is truly in ove. But, fiery as is her imagination, the fire is not stirred by the passion of sentiment, but by the passion of conviction; and so she loves with that intensity which intellectual women alone manifest when once they learn to love. Yet, on the death of her love we see again the metaphysical vanquish the emo tional element of her great character. Why, she eems to be less abstracted by the less of her love than euraged by the insensibility of his slayer. This onfirms us in the idea that she paid the enthusiastic nomage of brains to the principle, rather than the nomage of heart to the sentiment of love. Her wor hip of the principle is so great that she is bent or vindicating it by tormenting those who refuse to admit

its claims.

Camilla incarnates the abstract idea of the holiness of the principle of love, as imperiously as young Hortius incarnates the abstract idea of the sacredness of the principle of patriotism; and although here and here a sense of monotony arises, yet Corneille's great dea has been successful, and two great principle affecting the tenderest and loftiest feelings of humanity have been held up in their original purity and reatness.

Julia's advice, to forget an old lover and take a new one, comes with good grace, tempering the idea of the austerity of early Rome and suggesting all sorts and manner of reflections, in which doubtless the fair portion of this evening's audience will take delight. Bu with exception of this little diversion the loftiness of the tragedy is unbroken. When the dialogue is not solemn it is pathetic. When it is not pathetic it is dogmatic. There is a deep intentness pervading the souls of all, and whatever the inconsistencies of their minds or the mpressionability of their fancy, the reason is constantly occupied with this feeling of soul-stirring earpestness.

THEATRICAL RE-OPENINGS.

BURTON'S THEATER .- This always popular place of intertainment will open for the season to-night, after thorough overhauling and improving. Mr. Burton has added much to the strength of his company while retaining most of the old favorites. First in fun and first in the eye of the audience, of course, i Burton himseif. George Jordan, Moore, Marchant Holman, Russell, H. Jordan, and other geatlemen, Mrs. Burton, Mrs. Hughes, Miss Raymond, Mrs. Holman are among the ladies. the new names we notice Mesers. Dyntt, Lyster, Leffingwell, Wm. Burke, Stainford, Carpenter, and Misses Kate Reynolds, Rosalis Durand, Knowles, Robinson, and others. In consequence of the nonarrival of some of these, Mr. Burks and the Misses Courses and Rechingen are the only new names in to sight's hill. The places are "The Breach of Promise, The Kim in the Irack " and "freet as a Post," with Boston in the first and last. The mehante will be trader the head of Mr. Tierington. Mr. Barton is well. ermant to a strong comparison, and the old Tample of Menous will again he counted with smiling langu

Antance Moseum The Company server of

house will open to day with a company of great numer toni atrougth, under the direction of Mr. C. W. Carbo. The names, which appear in our advertising columns, are too numerous to repeat here. Among them are many excellent artists well known to play goers. This Mornoon, two pieces, "Quite at Home, and the laughan's "Wandering Minstrel," with the song of "Villikins and his Dinah." In the evening, Wild Oats," with C. W. Clarke as "Rover. Many new living and dead ceriosities have recently

been added to the immense steck of this establishment. BROADWAY THEATER. - The season here will probably open next Monday. This week Gabriel Ravel will continue his incomparable pantomime which have so long drawn densely crowded houses. The principal piece is "The Magic Pil's," one of his best, got up with rew machinery, tricks and charges. The balle of "The Captive" will also be given. This is Ga briel's last week on the stage, and those who would see the best performer in the profession must apply early, for seats will be in great demand.

Niblo's.-The Pyne and Harrison Opera Company who have had such complete success here, will contime this week. To-night "The Daughter of the "Regiment" will be given. "Cinderella," the most charming and attractive of all the operas yet produced by them, is promised for an early repetition. From the appearance of the houses for two or three weeks past, we should judge that "Cinderella" would draw for a whole season.

NATIONAL THEATER. -At this house to-night, th extensive dramatic spectacle of "The Armorer of "Tyre" will be given with all the resources of the establishment. The pantomime of the "Green Monster to conclude.

METROPOLITAN THEATER.-It is enough to say that Rachel gives her first performance in America at this house to-night.

PARODI'S CONCERT .- On Wednesday evening Mile. Parodi, assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Strakosch, Aptomas, Seide and Bernardi, will give a Concert at Niblo Saloon. The programme is advertised in this day

BUCKLEY'S -This popular troupe of Ethiopian melodists is established at the old place, and is giving 'Cinderella," and other laughable burlesques to well pleased audiences.

CHISTY's.-The varied attractions of this we known band of singers must be seen to be appreciated. and once seen will be very likely to draw the observer again and again. The house is jammed almost every

BENEFIT TO A FIREMAN.-We notice that a benefit is to be given this evening at the Broadway Tabernacle to Mr. Charles Parkes, of Hose Company No. 17 who was severly injured at the Jennings's fire. The performances are mostly musical, and among the names we notice the pretty Marian McCarty, Georgiana Stuart, Madame Ponisi, Miss Keogh, Miss Gramice, and Messrs. W. H. Reeves, Frank Trevor, Allan Irving, Wm. A. King, M. Meyer, J. J. Frazer, J. J. and D. Jacobs, (the original Jacobs,) John Winans, W. F. Oakley, E. S. Conner and others, with Adkins's Band. Such a bill, for such an object, ought to secure a well-paying

THE FLIGHT OF SANTA ANNA.

The steamship Orizaba, Capt. Forbes, arrived Sat-urday morning from Vera Cruz, which port she left on the 22d inst.

The news by this arrival is very important, but of a From The New-Orleans Picayune, Aug. 26.

the 22d inst.

The news by this arrival is very important, but of a tengr not unexpected. The whole story, in brief, is that Santa Anna with his family has fled from Mexico. It appears that Santa Anna left the City of Mexico on the 9th inst. at the head of 400 men, under the pretext of quelling the revolution in the State of Vera Cruz. On arriving at the fortress of Perote he threw off the mask and unveiled his real design. He there Issued a proclamation depositing the Government in the hands of Pavona, Vega and Salas, and immediately departed with all speed to Vera Cruz. His last day's march was from Puente by circuitous routes, (say fourteen leagues,) and he arrived at Vera Cruz on the night of the 15th inst.

On the day after his arrival Santa Anna endeavored to go on board the Mexican war steamer Hurbide, but being prevented by the state of the weather he embarked on the night of the 17th, and with his family, it is supposed, proceeded to Havana.

In the meantime, all Santa Anna's Ministers at the City of Mexico took French leave, and Gen. Carrera, at the head of the only troops left in the city, say 700 mon, pronounced for the plan of Ayuntla, naming Carrera President pro tem, and Vega, Commander-in-Chief of the troops.

In Vera Cruz, on the night of the 18th, part of the regiment of Tres Viejas pronounced and killed one of their officers, and then left the city over the walls to join La Llave, who was in the vicinity. Next morning the remainder of the regiment, say 200 men, were marched out of the city by order of Gen. Corona, to prevent further disturbance. On the same day, Sunday, the 19th, the city of Vera Cruz and the troops pronounced in favor of the plan of Ayuntla, Gov. Corona still retaining the command, waiting for orders from the Provisional Government.

On the 20th all was quiet in Vera Cruz, and no further disturbance was looked for till the 22d, the day La Llave was expected to enter the city with his pro-

further disturbance was looked for till the 22d, the day La Llave was expected to enter the city with his pro-nunciados, to which serious objections were raised, as his troops, it was feared, might create disorder. On the night of the 21st, however, at half-past 7 a disturbance his troops, it was feared, might create disorder. On the night of the 21st, however, at half-past 7 a disturbance occurred among the troops: the regiment of Guides and the 2d were ordered out, and several shots were fired. The pronounced troops in Fort Concepcion fired the cannon loaded with grape, and several of the Guides were killed. The Guides then took the fort by assault, after which all became quiet, and remained so until the sailing of the Orizaba.

We learn that the departure of the Orizaba was expected in Vera Cruz with anxiety, as some of the principal offenders were supposed to be going out in her, and thus evading the vengeance the people might be disposed to take on their persons.

Since the foregoing was written we learn that Carrers was appeninted Provisional President for six months. A quarrel for the Presidency, it is said, is likely to ensue. The pleasure of Alvarez and Comonfort is not known, and they will have a say in the matter.

Below we give an extract from a letter received per Orizaba, by a commercial firm in this city from one in Vera Cruz, with which we have been favored:

Important changes in political affairs have taken place since we last address d you. Santa Anna has fled the country, having embarked on board of a Mexican war-steamer, with his family on the 18th inst. Her destination was not make known, but it is supposed he has gone to Havans for the present.

A new government is about beins formed, whose views as to commerce in general are stated to be very liberal, so that we may soon expect to have a new tarff and the expert duty lowered.

We find in our papers from the City of Mexico some accounts of the events which preceded the results we have stated above.

We find in our papers from the City of Mexico some accounts of the events which preceded the results we have stated above.

The condition of affairs for some time past has been such as to lead to the expectation of all that has taken place.

People begin to speak very freely, and private mexings took place in the houses of members of the liberal party. Since the sth, indeed, these proceedings were commenced, and the probability of the departure of Santa Anna was discussed. The sensation increased as hours passed, and reached the highest pitch when a decree under his authority made its appearance nomi-

decree under his authority made its appearance nominating a triumvirate to act until he should arrive at Vera Cuz.

On the 10th the Heraldo and Siglo XIX news-

Vera Cruz.

On the 10th the Heraldo and Siglo XIX newspayers began to publish remarks on the actual condition of affairs, breaking through the bonds in which the press had hitherto been held. They both published the plan of Agutha, and precipitated the issue of a pronunciamento in the capital, which was at first proclaimed by a part of the garrison, and in the evening by the population who adopted it.

On the night of the 12th the Commission appointed by Santa Anna put at liberty the gentlemen that had been imprisoned by him. There were some sixty in number, and were the principal agents in causing the general adoption of the plan of Agutha.

About the middle of the following day a meeting of the populace took place in the Alameda, numbering from 8,000 to 10,000. They finally confirmed the olan of Ayutla, with the addition of making a provision for the organization of the National Guard. From the Alameda they marched to the Palace square and wanted to enter the palace to destroy the familiare of Senta Anna.

Reveral shots were fired and one man was billed.

Service Arma.

Reveral shorts were fired and one man was billed.

The populate then went to the office of the first of the population of t

the city like charles of fire.

The other ministers and office of the popular von

genice had taken the pre-autien to comove most of their property and scoreto it in some piece of safety. Healde those above mentioned some forty were killed and as many wounded by the military during the proceedings,
On the following day the statue of Santa Anna in

the market-place was thrown down from its lofty pedestal, and the people wanted to drag it through the street, but were prevented, and four persons were shot on this point.

shet on this point.

On the evening of the 15th, the new Government sent, under Gen. Vegs, expresses to the various Governors of the Departments or States, requesting them to proneunce, and at the same time they sent to the commanders of the liberal forces to inform them that everything had been regulated according to their views, and to request them to come to the capital slone, leaving their forces behind them, for the purpose of electing officers and arranging the Government.

The liberal party, however, were not satisfied, and sent on to the commanders telling them to bring their forces, and that they would then be able to carry out their plans.

new Government was in fact composed of a large proportion of the members of the last one, and closely united with the Church, for which reason the liberals could not adopt it.
D. Luis de la Rosa, late Mexican Minister in Wash-

ington, has been appointed Governor of Puebla, to the great satisfaction of the liberals. Sr. Lizardi has claimed \$2,000,000 for bonds and valuable papers burned, and (according to a private note) the American Minister says he has lost his rights, as he accepted the Cross of Guadalupe from Santa

The press was free, and the Verdad, the Monitor Republicano, the Patra and the Kevolucion had re-

cented.
respondence of The Daily Delta.
MEXICO, Aug. oppeared.

Spipeared.
Correspondence of The Daily Delta.

MEXICO, Aug. 19, 1855.
On the 13th the Siglo, the only paper that had, by "its sileace," been permitted to be published, opened with a powerful article reciting the wrongs and outreges committed on the press, the interests of the country, and the personal liberty of its citizens. Its inspiring lamentations—when to complain previously of "the faculties of a tyramical rule"—was treated as high treason, soon stimulated a gathering in the Alamace, and by 3 o'clock not less than — thousands of the then soverely as of Mexico assembled to listen to the cheering notes of liberty. The doors of the Mexican Bastile had been previously opened, and some sixty state prisoners, for suspected political offenses, were let free to respond to the calls of the multitude for a recital of their wrongs. The addresses, as you may suppose, were mimated, coming from such sources. They were like the sweet warbles of a long caged bids that had escaped to the freedom of its native forests. The last of these, whose prison doors had been unbolted, after a most exciting address on the personal wrongs endured, even to "hand-cuffing "and fetters," cred out, "to the Palace to demand the arms of the National Guard of the Republic, which had been transferred by Santa Auna to the hands of "conscripts and mercenary soloiery." "Halt," say other voices, "we have not yet fixed our signatures to "the plan of Ayutla." This eremony performed, by some ten or twelve—probably leaders of the proposed movement—the living masses of excited patriots marched by the main avenue. San Francisco, to the Plaze. They found the Palace doors in possession of a guard; the fire of a few blank cartridges, and the exhibition of a pince of artillery, was deemed a response to a demand, which it was not prudent for an unarmed, though well organized, body of civilians to

They preferred therefore another order to repair to They preferred therefore another order to repair to Mades Tostae's resiect ce, the mother of Mame. Santa Anna, and whose young husband, Vidal, had recently been Minister to the United States, with an advance of \$30,000 on the ministerial services he was to render. The wife and Queen mother, like Christians, who had conferred the order of Charles III on the retiring Employers to have participated in her full

of \$30,000 on the ministerial services he was to reader. The wife and Queen mother, like Christians, who had conferred the order of Charles III on the retiring Emperor, was known to have participated in her full share of the public spoil her position gave claim to. Her residence therefore was the first marked on the list of public plunderen—on which the plundered were resolved to claim a reclamation. The contents of valuables were soon made food for fire in the streets. From theree the movement was to the Minister of Relations (Bonilla) by the light of Mme. Tostas's splendid state coach converted into a moving lantern with a blaze of lightwood in the interior.

The work of desolation of the interior of the Minister's residence (the inmates having prudently escaped) continued some time, from the immense quantities of public spoil in deposit—consuming rich furniture, a mosaic table valued at \$5,000, a library of 15,000 volumes, paintings, costumes, &c. In the latter category was the purple garment embrylidered in gold as one of the grand crosses of the Order of Guadalupe, and said to have cost \$1,500. All, all were committed to the fames. The books, as they were thrown from the windows, were cast into Madame Tostas's carriage, and the whole were soon converted into a mole of black cinders.

This admirably disciplined mass, steady in but one object, retribution on their oppressors; prohibiting plunder, and respecting private property, moved successively to the residences of all the Ministers of State, excepting that of the Haciends, who had come too recently and too late into office to share in the spoil, and of Fromento, whose residence fortunately was in the public building of the Monetia. Two of the bankers who are charged with sharing largely in Santa Anna's abominations on the Treasury and Universal of the fraternity. They have been extinguished from the daily journals, and the Monator, which had been suppressed on Santa Anna's usurpation of power, and its editor, proscribed and persecuted during his reign, t

ment.
You will see in the files of the other papers a true narrative of events and expositions of what the future is expected to produce. The day after these night proceedings, all of which were closed by 12 o'clock, solitude and silence reigned through the avenues of the city of the Axtecs. One wing of the army in garrison, through the management of Generals Vega and Carrera proclaimed for the plan of Ayutla. They presumed afterward, however, to carry it out in the pretended call, but rather by appointment of a Junta of Deputies from the Department. They assembled, and by a farcical election, which was divided in its vote between two generals, (which created 18 for Vega and 26 for Carrera,) proceeded to nominate a Provisional President. Two of the body protested as beyond their powers, but the Provisional Government (however unsanctioned by the nation) has restored order, and quieted all apprehensions of new outbreeks. The populace have acquiesced, while the journals, now able to speak, are preparing the programme for future dispositions by which the nation shall have recovered its liberty through those distinguished patriots who first raised the standard of revolt, and who now are on their march on and expect a peaceable entrance into the Capital.

In the mean while, Carrera and Vega are permitted to exercise authority to preserve order in Mexico, and their manifestations of a disposition to do so, are exemplified in removing or abating many of the unisances and most obnoxious decreas of Santa Anna which irritated the oppressed. The nomination of Vidal, Minister to the United States, has been annuled, and the Envoy required to disgorge the advances on services he never expected to perform. His appointment from the first was considered a cover for the retreat of Madam Santa Anna's family in advance of the greater exodus of the Israelite from this American Egypt. So you have a brief narrative of the ten days' events of a revolution or emute at the Capital. We all feel as if the first great step in the cause of You will see in the files of the other papers a tru

signal triumph in the cause.

Vera Cruz, Tuesdry Night, Aug. 21, 1855. signal trumph in the cause.

Vera Cruz, Tuesdry Night, Aug. 21, 1855.

The Great Evacuator embarked here under the protection of about 2,500 bayonets. But two days after his departure one regiment / Tres Villas) of 700 or 800 men revolted, killed one or two of their officers, and imitated the example of their illustrious predeces sor, having bolted and taken to the wild wood, and it is said have joined La Llave, chief of the insurgents in these parta. Now, although the whole governmental concern here have gone over to the enemy and adopted the very plan the said insurgents were contending for, yet the Patriot leader (late "Chief Robel") above named thinks the sonversion was rather too suides, and although he has been most politely tavited to come in and frateroise, he says he'll seethem damned Sest that some examples must be made (and he is the boy to make 'em) as a terror to evil-doors for the future. The populace here knowing this, and there being no lack of those vindictive feelings naturally engendered by two or three years of tyranny, we are in a very pleasant predicament, and expect fine times the meater.

Just before I sat down to write these hasty lines, Just before I sat down to write these hasty lines, a regular shindy occurred among the troops composing the garden. The bactellons Norven, (9th.) and (9th.) THE WHEELER SLAVE CASE.

From The Philodelphia Bon , Rept. 1.

This chas was resumed in the Great of Quarter Sessions on a Videy, before Judge Selley.

Mr. Webers remarked both to though the facts he had stated in his opportunity of the production of the

words of the commonweath a warm in the state of not guilty. I ask you to say that these men only, in the worst aspect of the case, desired to give the woman a choice, and give her fair play to exercise that choice. With a lengthy review of Jane Johnson's testimony Mr. Pierce closed his pleading.

Charles Gibbons, Eaq., then addressed the Jury for the defense. This case, he said, was attended by very peculiar circumstances; recounting the events attending Mr. Wheeler's and with slaves who he even claimed to hold on Pennsylvania's soil, where all are free. The woman thirsted for liberty—she made her desire known—these men, if you please, acquainted her with her rights. "The head and front of their of-freeding hath this extent, no more." He reviewed

her with her rights. "The head and front of their of"fending hath this extent, no more." He reviewed
the circumstances of the habeas corpus issued in relation to these men seme time since. Mr. Gibbons ridiculed the idea of the Government being insulted because "Pompey took the gallant Colonel by the arm
"and Casar told him to knock a chip from off his hat."
I propose to speak 1st of Col. Wheeler's position
fere. 2dly. To the position of the defendants here.
1st. Col. Wheeler was a lawyer, and he knew by the
laws of Pennsylvania his slaves were free when
brought here. It is a fair matter of inference, but the
Colonel proves it by his own evidence. Mr. Gibbons
quoted the evidence with many striking comments.
Mr. Gibbons referred to the act of 1780, the law making Pennsylvania a free State, and the law repealing
it, contending that the right to bring a slave here for
any time whalever, even in transitu, was abrogated
by the law.

From The Philadelphia Bulletin, Sept. 1.

After the conclusion of the summing up and speeche Judge Kelley charged the Jury as follows:

Judge Kelley charged the Jury as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: You are about to conclude the trial of these men for riot and assault and battery. Did these parties commit a riot or an assault? This case is very important in its relations, however trivial in itself; it has caused much excitement. You and I ought to be free from this—I trust we are. You must be satisfied of guilt beyond a manly, reasonable doubt before conviction of these defendants. The legal status of the parties is a matter of inquiry in this case. doubt before conviction of these detendants. The statues of the parties is a matter of inquiry in this c. The Judge read from the books the law upon the of riet. You must determine whether those men v to do a lawful or an unlawful act. Happily, as question is an important one, I am not called to of rict. You must determine whether those men went to do a lawful or an unlawful act. Happily, as the question is an important one, I am not called to consider this question hastily, but after much thought day and night. When Jane was brought here by Col. Wheeler she as dher children were as free as he was We recognize the right of returning slaves who escape and come here—we must stand by and enforce the laws of our own State. I accept as part of my charge the law as given you by the District-Attorney. The Judge then read the act of 11×0, and also the act of March 3, 1847. A man may bring his slave into this State, but he makes him a free man thereby, for he may not detain him any time whatever. A slave cannot, by virtue of the laws of this State, romain upon its soil. The object of the act was to remove every law from the statute book from which ingenuity count make it appear that Slavery could in any way exist here. A riot is a conspiracy, with the element of tumult, calculated to inspire terror. It requires three people, with a common infant and conduct that causes ierror. I shall not recall the evidence—the facts are for you. You will sale. Dut these men go to the head with a lawful purpose? Dut the woman desire their assistance? In did they forcibly abduct her? If sha did want to go you must judge of the amount of force used. If you are satisfied that they only wont to tall Jane she was tree, and conduct her to a place of safety, and acted peacefully you cannot find them guilly. The Judge delined an assent and battery. It is any violant or offensive laring hands on a person. If cannot be denied that hands were lable on Col. Wheeler, but it is altained by the defining hands on a person. If cannot be denied that hands were lable on Col. Wheeler, but it is altained by the defining hands on a person. If cannot be denied that hands were lable on Col. Wheeler, but it is altained by the defining hands on a person. If cannot be denied that here were table on Col. Wheeler.

then examined by Judge Kelley. If you find the com-mon intent you will convict all—if you do not, you will inquire what violent act was committed, and by whom, and reader a verdict accordingly. The case is now with you, gentlemen.

THE RAILROAD SLAUGHTER.

CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED. CORONER'S INQUEST.

From Our Special Reporters.

BURLINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 1-7 P. M. The town of Burlington is beginning to assume its accustomed quiet, although many of the town's peeple and the numerous friends of the sufferers yet remaining here are loud in their denunciations of the railroad company. The longer the strangers remain in town the more they see of the recklessness of the employees of the company, and on account of the recent slaughter they watch the operations of the road the closer. Every day since the accident knots of peeple have assembled here and there about the streets, discussing the matter over and viewing it in its var ous phases. At some of these gatherings a "war of "words" has raged, but in almost every instance that came under our observation, the most boisterous speaker was evidently a pimp of the company. Several of these pimps, for we know of no name more ap-plicable to them, in loud tones denounced Greeley, Raymond and Bennett, of the New-York Press, for the opinions they expressed in regard to the accident. But these men had their say, and went, no one know whither; their empty words and braggadocio style, however, have little weight with those who have witnessed the apparent utter disregard of buman life by the company.

Mr. Charles or Edward Humphreys of Itl., whose body was the last to be identified, is reported to have been one of the survivors of the Norwalk tragedy two years ago. Mrs. Drake arrived here last nig

to take charge of the body.

Mr. John F. Gillespie, at 7 o'clock this morning was sinking fest and his medical attendants thought he could survive but a few hours. Mrs. Gille passed a comfortable night and was very easy morning, but there is only the slightest hope of her recevery.

Mr. Richard Taylor of 173 Taylor-st , Brookiya, who has both arms badly fractured and an "man's eye," as he expresses it is in remarkably good spirits, and seems to be doing well. He calculates upon getting home next week, and his medical attendants give him this hope.

He is in remarkably good spirits, and expressed in

the warmest manner his gratitude to his nurses ter der solicitude they have evinced toward him. Both hands being cradled, he says: "I cannot shake hands with the dear creatures, and all I can do is to kiss them."

Mr. T. is a widower, but we should not be surpri if the accident should prove a " blessing in diagu and when his hands are restored by careful nursing, he may offer one of them to the amiable lady to whose devoted attention he will mainly owe their recovery. He is an instance of the efficacy of cold water and warm hearts to apply it in effecting a rapid coevelescence. Inflammation has been kept down by the constant application of the cold wet bandage, which is replaced as soon as heated. We could but contract his case with some others where a dry treatment only is followed, and where the parts continue inflamed

and the patients consequently restless.

The other patients remaining here are in good spirits and appear to be doing well. Mrs. Phillips will be able to leave for home early next week.

WELL-TIMED BENEVOLENCE. Mr. Jacob Snyder of Philadelphia, wine and spirit merchant, as soon as he heard of the character of the accident, packed up a large quantity of the most approved wines and spirits, which he personal brought to Burlington and placed in the hands of Dr.

Chaloner of this city, for the use of the sufferers. The Doctor expressed himself grateful for this timely aid, as he considered the assistance so promptly rendered had enabled him to afford relief in many cases where it would have been otherwise impossible to secure the fortunate results which have followed

a resort to these stimulants. THE PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Butler of Burlington was the first on the ground immediately after the disaster, and his prompt and efficient services deserve particular mention. He was soon followed by the following physicians

of Burlington : Dr. Chaloner, Dr. Gaunt, Dr. Taft, Dr. Hollenback, Dr. Pugh, Dr. Trimble, Dr. Moore and Dr. Smith. The following physicians from Bordentown were

soon after on the spot: Dr. McKelway, Dr. Cook and Dr. Longstreet.

up the line to New-York : Dr. Read and Dr. Har-Then from Beverly : Dr. Ryan and his Son.

From Bristol : Dr. Rosseau, Dr. Gerard and Dr. Pierce.

From Philadelphia : Dr. Goddard, Dr. Hunt, Dr. Neill, Dr. Hollensworth and Dr. Pancoast, Jr. Dr. Goddard performed the two surgical opera

on Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie, and Dr. Neill that on Me Fish of Middletown, Conn.; all of which cases have been before reported.

As an evidence of the prompt exert ions of the physi-

cians, and their apparent disregard of self-preservat tention, the fact should be recorded that Dr. Chaloner of this city (on hearing of the accident from the mouth of Mr. John Rodgers) immediately jumped into his carriage and drove with such rapidity to the scene of the disaster that he found himself in the very midst of the wreck before he checked the speed of the horse;

the wreck before he checked the speed of the nowe; and he now wonders how he escaped an accident when he thinks of the rate at which he was driving and the scattered ruins among which he drove.

Dr. Hunt of Philadelphia is spoken of by his brother physicians of Burlington as having rendered immense service to the afflicted. There is ne doubt when members of the profession give credit to their brethren that it is richly deserved.

BAGGAGE, 4C.

mense service to the articited. There is no doubt when members of the profession give credit to their brethren that it is richly deserved.

PILE OF HATS, BAGGAGE, &C.

We last night examined the contents of a closet in the railroad station at Burlington. There were between forty and fifty hars and caps crushed up into the greatest variety of shapes. One beaver hat was crushed into a triangular shape, and if the head that has worn it was in it at the time the jamming took place, the wearer is certainty among the departed. There were also some valises smashed into several pieces, quite a pile of torn clothes, five or six good shawls, uninjured, and quite a number of bonnois, which had evidently been worn by tastily-dressed ladies. They are in charge of Mr. Isaac Smith, the switchman at Burlington Station. Several black leather bags are still locked, and contain books, clothes, &c., visible from openings torn in the bags.

Mr. P. Churchman of New-York, with his nicco Miss Mary P. Roberts and Miss Lea of Philadelphia, were in the car text to the last. Mr. Churchman stiting opposite the ladies facing the rear, feeling the concussion and seeing the breaking of the cars at the same moment, instantly laid hold of the ladies and pressed them down in their seats, inclining himself, when a piece of timber struck his hat within an insk of Pila head, which would doubtless have instantly killed him had he remained erect. They were then pressed toward in the midst of the wrock and landed logether on the floor of the car (which was about all that was left of it) down a bank some ten feet. The timbers were all round and over them, but they were able to extricate themselves. They received no very scrious injury except being cut and bruised, and their dresses insuch torn. Mr. Churchman thinks there were but four or tive in the car beside his party that were not either killed or wounded. He came home the first opportunity.

SEVEN SMALL ORPHANS.

the first opportunity.

SEVEN SMALL ORPHANS.

The case of the late Mr. Kelly of Philadelphia, whose name will be found among the dead, presents some distressing features. In March last Mrs. Kelly died leaving seven small children to the case of her surviving partner. And now Mr. Kelly has been removed, the family of young orphass are left destinate of all parental care, unless the Spiritualist's theory be rue, that the spirits of the departed are attendant.